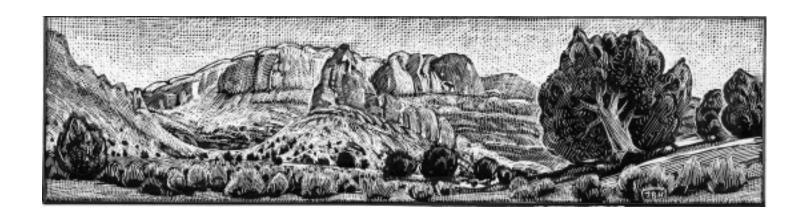
Summary

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument



Draft Management Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

INTRODUCTION

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument was established on September 18, 1996, when President Clinton issued a Proclamation (Appendix 1) under the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Appendix 2). The Monument was created to protect a spectacular array of scientific, historic, biological, geological, paleontological, and archaeological objects.

The Proclamation, which is the principal direction for management of the Monument, clearly dictates that the Bureau of Land Management protect these resources. All other considerations are secondary to that edict. The management alternatives presented in this plan are necessarily constrained to those affording the required protection. As a result, the range of alternatives presented in this planning document for the Monument is narrower than is typical of Bureau of Land Management management plans.

ISSUES

For planning purposes, an "issue" is defined as a matter of controversy, dispute, or general concern over resource management activities, the environment, or land uses. In essence, issues help determine what decisions will be made in the plan and what the environmental analysis must address.

Based on the scoping comments received and subsequent analysis and evaluation, seven major planning issues were identified. Those issues are listed below.

Issue 1: How will Monument resources be protected?

Issue 2: How will research associated with the Monument be managed?

Issue 3: How will Monument management be integrated with community plans?

Issue 4: How will people's activities and uses be managed?

Issue 5: What facilities are needed and where?

Issue 6: How will transportation and access be managed?

Issue 7: To what extent is water necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of the Monument, and what further action is necessary to assure the availability of water?

ALTERNATIVES

Five alternative plans for the management of the Monument, including a "no action" alternative, are described in this Draft Monument Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The four "action" alternatives, Alternatives B, C, D, and E, describe various ways the provisions of the Proclamation would be applied to direct management of the Monument. Each alternative has a somewhat different emphasis, primarily defined in terms of resource focus, but all afford the high degree of protection for Monument resources required by the Proclamation.

Alternative A (No Action Alternative)

Following the establishment of the Monument, adjustments in management were made to follow the directives of the Proclamation and the Interim Management Guidance issued pursuant to the Proclamation. The No Action Alternative would continue the present management approach, guided by the Proclamation, Interim Guidance, and existing law and policy. The No Action Alternative is required by the National Environmental Policy Act and provides the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives.

The Interim Guidance states that actions not precluded by the Proclamation and not in conflict with the established purposes of the Monument may continue. At the same time, the Interim Guidance precludes or defers

actions and decisions that might conflict with the Proclamation until a management plan is in place. The No Action Alternative would continue this baseline approach. It would also continue current levels of research, maintenance, and access consistent with the Proclamation and Interim Guidance. The actions proposed in this alternative can be found in Table S.1.

Alternative B (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative would emphasize preservation of the Monument as an unspoiled natural area, while recognizing its value as a scientific resource for a variety of research activities. The frontier character of the land would be maintained both as a safeguard for Monument resources and as an inspiration to its visitors. Visitor services would be located primarily in the communities outside the Monument, which would help to provide economic opportunities for the communities and provide protection for Monument resources.

The preferred alternative includes a strong Bureau of Land Management-directed science program, focused on better understanding and preserving the resources of the Monument while assisting in the development of improved land management practices. Recreational use of the Monument would be managed in part by the level of facilities provided, by restrictions on access, and by group size limits. This would be guided by a zoning system designed to maintain the undeveloped nature of Monument lands.

By protecting the undeveloped and unspoiled nature of the Monument, while minimizing further intrusions, the visitor experience would be enhanced and scientific opportunities would be preserved for future generations. The science program itself would include a public education program to increase public understanding of science, the land, and its history. It would emphasize continued collaboration, and employ a Science Advisory Council to advise on the interaction of science, research, and management.

The actions proposed in this alternative can be found in Table S.1.

Alternative C

This alternative would emphasize the exemplary opportunities the Monument presents for scientific research in a wide variety of disciplines. The Bureau of Land Management would aggressively protect the scientific values within the Monument while maximizing research opportunities for the biological, geological, paleontological, archeological, and historic treasures for which

the Monument was established. Consistent with all aspects of the Proclamation and the planning criteria, this alternative would emphasize two of the planning criteria: (1) identifying opportunities and priorities for research and education related to the resources for which the Monument was created, and (2) developing an approach for incorporating research into management actions.

Scientific research opportunities would be given priority over other uses, and would be managed across a range of research zones. These zones would allow varying degrees of intrusive and non-intrusive research activities, while leaving certain areas undisturbed for future study. While these zones would offer a range of recreational opportunities for visitors, recreational use of the Monument would be secondary to research use. Visitor management would be directly tied to the interpretation of Monument resources and ongoing research. When feasible, visitors would be directed to sites where research was actively occurring, and directed away from sites where human impacts could adversely affect existing science projects, future research, or Monument resources. Access and surfacedisturbing activities would be limited in areas where research potential or Monument resources could be compromised.

In this alternative, research proposals would be required to have a public interpretation and education component. Educators and students would have the opportunity to participate in the Monument science program, and observe or take part in research projects where it would not interfere with research objectives. The Monument would play a role in developing programs for grades Kindergarten through 12, emphasizing the area's scientific and cultural values.

Scientific interpretation would be emphasized at research sites and visitor centers. Results of scientific research and inventory data would be disseminated through interpretive displays, publications, forums, and public exhibition of objects and artifacts.

Communities around the Monument would be expected to realize economic benefits related to supporting an emerging national showcase of scientific exploration, cooperation, and management.

The actions proposed in this alternative can be found in Table S.1.

Alternative D

This alternative would emphasize preservation of the primitive, undeveloped nature of the Monument through the stewardship of intact natural systems. The primal character of the

land itself has helped to both create and preserve the important geological, paleontological, archeological, historical, and biological resources of the Monument. This alternative would maximize protection of the natural environment, while enhancing its remote character by limiting travel corridors and visitation.

Visitor use would be focused on the periphery of the Monument, with limited access and visitor use in the interior. A wide variety of developed trails, interpretive sites, and other visitor facilities would be provided at the periphery of the Monument, near local communities. Elsewhere, facilities would be provided only where necessary for public safety or for the protection of Monument resources. Recreational uses would be restricted by group size, permits, and possible allocation. Utility lines, competitive events, and other uses would also be restricted in the remote zones to minimize resource impacts in the interior. The approach of this alternative would provide economic opportunities for local communities by encouraging development of visitor services, such as interpretive centers and campgrounds, outside the Monument.

Research would be an important component of this alternative, and would be encouraged to the extent compatible with supporting the land's primitive and remote character.

Researchers would be subject to the same stipulations as other backcountry users, except in limited circumstances where unique and outstanding research opportunities warrant strictly controlled exceptions.

Likewise, ground disturbing research, or other research that would conflict with the primitive and remote character of the Monument, would not be allowed, except in cases of unique opportunities with high scientific value.

The actions proposed in this alternative can be found in Table S.1.

Alternative E

This alternative would emphasize and facilitate a full range of developed and undeveloped recreational opportunities for visitors, while relying heavily upon public education and visitor use management to protect Monument resources. Consistent with all aspects of the Proclamation and the planning criteria, this alternative would emphasize the element of managing recreational activities for enjoyment of visitor experiences. It would employ a zoning system designed to provide numerous recreational opportunities, ranging from more

developed, directed experiences, to less developed, primitive, and self-directed experiences. The intent would be to maximize recreational opportunities for visitors in a manner consistent with the protection of Monument resources. A proactive visitor services program would put emphasis on information, education, interpretation, and stewardship. Communities would be integral to dispersing information and providing visitor services.

In this alternative, some areas would have routes designated for motorized travel, while other areas would be closed to these uses, emphasizing access by foot or on horseback. To accommodate current and expected visitation, signs and facilities such as developed campgrounds, picnic areas, and interpretive sites would be focused in the more developed areas and along major access routes. Other uses, including utility lines and other rights-of-way, commercial operations, fuelwood cutting, and competitive events, would be managed under permit or other systems to ensure resource protection.

Consistent with the focus on recreation and the visitor experience, recreation activities would generally take precedence over all other permitted land uses in the event that irreconcilable conflicts develop. In carrying out research projects, researchers would be subject to the access criteria established for the various

zones; only limited exceptions for significant research opportunities would be made. Research would be prioritized by zone, with the highest priority placed on researching highly disturbed areas. Priority would also be given to projects with an outreach and education component aimed at promoting stewardship of Monument resources.

The actions proposed in this alternative can be found in Table S.1.

MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

There were several other important issues raised in scoping which are of concern to the public, but which have already been decided by the Proclamation, or are governed by existing laws and regulations. Because management of these issues has already been determined through the Proclamation, law, or regulation, management alternatives for those issues are not presented in this plan. Nevertheless, those issues are discussed in detail in the "Management Common to All Alternatives" section in Chapter 2.

Some of the issues discussed in the Management Common to All Alternatives section of Chapter 2 include:

- C Management of livestock grazing
 C Management of Wilderness Study
 Areas
- C Management of valid existing rights (e.g., mining claims, mineral leases)
- C Management of fish and wildlife (including hunting and fishing) by the State of Utah
- C Management of existing withdrawals, reservations, and appropriations



TABLE S.1 ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

	ALTERNATIVE A (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE B (Preferred)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
		Monumen	at Resources		
Vegetation manipulation	C maintain existing or allow new only to protect or enhance Monument resources C management ignited fire used to restore natural systems or to reduce hazardous fuels	C the following methods could be used throughout the Monument (except as noted) to restore natural systems and to protect sensitive resources: -mechanical (prohibited on 1,038,788 acres) -chemical -biological -hand cutting -management ignited fire	C the following would be allowed on all but 230,526 acres: -mechanical (prohibited on an additional 952,352 acres) -chemical -biological -hand cutting -management ignited fire	C the following would be allowed for the protection of sensitive resources throughout the Monument: -limited chemical -hand cutting -management ignited fire to reduce hazardous fuel	C allowed as needed on 218,358 acres: -mechanical -chemical -biological -hand cutting -management ignited fire C management ignited only on 363,437 acres C management ignited fire and hand cutting on 428,329 acres C no methods allowed on 674,775 acres
Wild and Scenic Rivers	C suitability determinations would not be made on 25 eligible river segments (330 miles)	C 17 of the 25 eligible river segments (252 miles) would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS	C none of the 25 eligible river segments (330 miles) would be determined suitable	C all 25 eligible river segments (330 miles) would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS	C 17 of the 25 eligible river segments (252 miles) would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS
		Res	earch		
Non-surface disturbing research	C continue to support C continue to identify opportunities and priorities	C allowed and encouraged throughout the Monument C conduct or support research related to improvement of land management practices, disturbance ecology (502,237 acres) C permits required	C encouraged throughout the Monument	C allowed and encouraged, with permit, throughout the Monument	C encouraged at visitor sites to protect resources and use as an interpretive tool on 581,795 acres C priority for inventory and field studies on 1,103,104 acres

	ALTERNATIVE A (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE B (Preferred)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Surface disturbing research	C allowed but cannot result in the impairment of wilderness suitability	C allowed where necessary, with mitigation on 646,111 acres C allowed only in cases of unique opportunity with extremely high value, with mitigation on 1,038,788 acres C permits required	C allowed for scientific purposes on 151,029 acres C accommodate some on 350,992 acres C generally not allowed but exceptions made for unique research opportunities on 1,182,878 acres	C allowed with permit and appropriate mitigation on 113,814 acres C allowed only if it cannot be done elsewhere or if it directly relates to or is dependent on remoteness on 1,571,085 acres	C permitted if done as an interpretive tool on 218,358 acres C permitted on 1,466,541 acres only if it cannot be done elsewhere
		Facilities and U	Jse Management		
Parking area and trailhead construction	C allowed, as needed, for resource protection	C allowed for a variety of purposes including visitor needs, to protect sensitive resources, or for public safety C not allowed in the majority of the Monument	C allowed in the more developed areas C not allowed in the majority of the Monument	C allowed in the more developed areas C not allowed in the majority of the Monument	C allowed for a variety of purposes including visitor needs or to protect sensitive resources C not allowed in the much of the Monument
Signing	C continue to provide as needed	C allowed for directional, safety, interpretive, and for the protection of resources	C allowed for directional, safety, interpretive, and for the protection of resources	C allowed for directional, safety, interpretive, and for the protection of resources	C allowed for for directional, safety, interpretive, and for the protection of resources
Interpretative sites and picnic areas	C none identified, develop as needed	C interpretive sites allowed to highlight resources and for resource protection C picnic areas generally not allowed, allowed only as needed	C encouraged as needed in the developed areas C allowed for resource protection C not allowed on the majority of the Monument	C range from allowed to not allowed depending on area	C provide as needed in developed areas C not allowed on the majority of the Monument
Toilets	C allowed where needed to address health and safety concerns	C provided in the more developed areas C not provided elsewhere	C provide as need in developed areas C provide temporary facilities to accommodate research	C range from allowed to not allowed depending on area	C range from allowed to not allowed depending on area
Camping	C dispersed camping allowed on 1,684,899 acres	C dispersed camping allowed on 1,571,162 acres C dispersed camping not allowed on 113,737 acres	C dispersed camping allowed on 1,664,887 acres C camping in designated primitive sites only on 20,012 acres	C dispersed camping allowed on much of the Monument C camping in designated primitive campsites in some areas only	C dispersed camping allowed on much of the Monument

	ALTERNATIVE A (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE B (Preferred)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Campfires	C campfires allowed on 1,684,899 acres	C allowed in fire grates or mandatory fire pans on 143,785 acres C allowed, fire pans encouraged on 1,521,102 acres C campfires not allowed on 20,012 acres	C allowed on 712,535 acres C not allowed on 972,364 acres	C allowed in fire grates or mandatory fire pans on 1,664,887 acres C not allowed on 20,012 acres	C allowed in fire grates or mandatory fire pans on 63,273 acres C allowed, fire pans encouraged on 1,601,614 acres C campfires not allowed on 20,012 acres
Group size	C no group limit C recommended group limit of 12 in Escalante Canyons	C group limit of 25 people and/or animals on 143,785 acres C group limit of 12 people and/or animals on 1,541,114 acres	C group limit of 50 people and/or animals on 712,535 acres C group limit of 12 people and/or animals on 972,364 acres	C group limit of 25 people and/or animals on 113,814 acres C group limit of 12 people and/or animals on 1,571,085 acres	C no limit on 28,133 acres C group limit of 75 people and/or animals on 190,225 acres C group limit of 12 people and/or animals on 1,466,541 acres
Allocation	C no allocations	C could be implemented on 1,571,162 acres C would not allocate on 113,737 acres	C could be implemented on 1,684,899 acres	C could be implemented on 1,684,899 acres	C could be implemented on 1,466,541 acres C would not allocate on 218,358 acres
Competitive and special events	C continue to manage permits approved in 1997 (2)	C not allowed on 1,684,899 acres	C allowed on 502,021 acres C not allowed on 1,182,878 acres	C allowed on 113,814 acres C not allowed on 1,571,085 acres	C allowed on 218,358 acres C not allowed on 1,466,541 acres
Outfitters/guides	C allow existing permits C no new permits	C allowed if outfitter/guide activities are appropriate to the zone on 1,684,899 acres	C allowed if outfitter/guide activities are appropriate to the zone on 1,454,373 acres C not allowed on 230,526 acres	C allowed on 1,684,899 acres but must comply with constraints of zone and allocation and use limits C some sites may require a guide	C allowed if outfitter/guide activities are appropriate to the zone on 1,684,899 acres

	ALTERNATIVE A (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE B (Preferred)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Communication sites and utility rights-of-way (pipelines, power lines, etc.)	C issue only those necessary on 1,684,899 acres	C communication sites (and buried and aerial lines) allowed on 646,111 acres, but must comply with zone restrictions C communication sites (no buried or aerial lines permitted) on 1,038,788 acres	C allowed on 502,021 acres C not allowed on 1,182,878 acres	C allowed on 113,814 acres C not allowed on 1,571,085 acres	C allowed on 646,687 acres but must blend with the landscape C not allowed on 1,038,212 acres
Filming	C allowed on 1,684,899 acres	C minimum impact only allowed on 646,111 acres C not allowed on 1,038,788 acres	C not allowed on 1,684,899 acres	C minimum impact only allowed on 113,814 acres C not allowed on 1,571,085 acres	C minimum impact only allowed if used as ans interpretive tool on 1,684,899 acres
		Transportati	on and Access		
Access routes	C 2,176 miles of routes open	C 818 miles of routes designated open for street legal vehicles C 591 miles of those routes open for street legal are also open for non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use C 229 miles of routes open for administrative purposes	C 1,187 miles of routes designated open for street legal vehicles C non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use prohibted C 180 miles of routes open for administrative purposes	C 760 miles of routes designated open for street legal vehicles C non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use prohibted C 30 miles of routes open for administrative purposes	C 1,264 miles of routes designated open for street legal vehicles C 980 miles of those routes open for street legal are also open for non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use C 84 miles of routes open for administrative purposes
Trail construction	C allowed	C trails developed for a variety of purposes: -fully accessible -focus on day-use opportunities -public safety -to protect sensitive resources	C allowed for research and resource protection C not allowed in the majority of the Monument	C trails developed for a variety of purposes: -fully accessible -day-use opportunities -to protect sensitive resources	C trails developed for a variety of purposes: -fully accessible -day-use opportunities -backcountry trails -to protect sensitive resources C not allowed in the majority of the Monument
Trail maintenance	C continue as needed	C allowed as needed and to protect sensitive resources	C allowed in general and for resource protection	C allowed in general C minimum maintenance	C allowed as needed

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The analysis of the alternatives is based on certain assumptions about each alternative. Those assumptions, by alternative, are summarized below. A tabular summary of impacts by alternative is found in Table S.2.

Alternative A (No Action)

The majority of the Monument, 1,363,477 acres, would remain open to cross-country vehicle use. On about 15 percent of the Monument, 256,802 acres, cross-country vehicle use would be limited to existing routes. Four percent, 64,619 acres, would be closed to cross-country vehicle use.

It is assumed that a variety of visitor use sites would be constructed or existing sites would be expanded. These sites could include parking areas, trailheads, trails, signs, interpretive sites, picnic areas, and pullouts. It is assumed that 16 sites would be constructed or expanded, disturbing 8 acres.

It is assumed that the development plan for Calf Creek campground would be completed, adding a group site to that campground. The existing 21 designated primitive campsites within the Monument would continue to be used.

There would be no group size restrictions under this alternative. It is assumed that impacts from visitor use would be very high in this alternative.

New water development facilities (spring developments, troughs, pumps, pipelines, impoundments) would be constructed when needed to protect Monument resources.

Maintenance of existing water developments for livestock, wildlife and visitor use would continue, subject to compliance with current policies and practices, provided Monument resources were protected.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Motorized and mechanized cross-country travel would be prohibited. Approximately 818 miles of routes would be designated open to the public for street legal motorized and mechanized use. On 591 of the 818 miles open to motorized and mechanized use, non-street-legal ATV and dirt bike use would be allowed.

It is assumed that a variety of visitor use sites could be constructed, or existing sites could be expanded. These sites could include parking areas, trailheads, trails, signs, interpretive sites, picnic areas, and pullouts. It is assumed that 32 sites would be constructed or expanded, disturbing 16 acres.

No developed campgrounds would be constructed. Nine primitive campsites could be designated, disturbing 18 acres.

The group size limit on 143,874 acres would be 25 people and/or animals (without a permit). On 1,541,025 acres, the group size limit would be 12 people and/or animals. Allocations could be used to maintain use at low levels on 1.571.162 acres.

New water developments could be constructed when such facilities were determined necessary to protect Monument resources. Maintenance of existing water developments could continue, subject to an evaluation of impacts to Monument resources.

Alternative C

Motorized and mechanized cross-country travel would be prohibited. Approximately 1,187 miles of routes would be designated open to the public for street-legal motorized and mechanized use. Non-street legal ATVs and dirt bikes would not be allowed.

It is assumed that a variety of visitor use sites could be constructed, or existing sites could be expanded. These sites could include parking areas, trailheads, trails, signs, interpretive sites, picnic areas, and pullouts. It is assumed that 20 sites would be constructed or expanded, disturbing 10 acres. No developed campgrounds would be constructed. Thirteen primitive campsites could be designated, disturbing 26 acres.

The group size limit on 712,535 acres would be 50 people and/or animals. On 972,364 acres, the group size limit would be 12 people and/or animals. Allocations could be used to maintain use levels throughout the Monument on 1,684,899 acres.

New water developments could be constructed when such facilities were determined necessary to protect Monument resources. Maintenance of existing water developments could continue, subject to an evaluation of impacts to Monument resources.

Alternative D

Motorized and mechanized cross-country travel would be prohibited. Approximately 760 miles of routes would be designated open to the public for street legal motorized and mechanized use. Non-street legal ATVs and dirt bikes would not be allowed.

It is assumed that a variety of visitor use sites could be constructed, or existing sites could be expanded. These sites could include parking areas, trailheads, trails, signs, interpretive sites, picnic areas, and pullouts. It is assumed that 20 sites would be constructed or expanded, disturbing 10 acres.

No developed campgrounds would be constructed. Thirteen primitive campsites could be designated, disturbing 26 acres.

The group size limit on 113,814 acres would be 25 people and/or animals. On 1,571,085 acres, the group size limit would be 12 people and/or animals, with limited exceptions in specific areas. Allocations could be used to maintain use levels throughout the Monument on 1,684,899 acres.

New water developments would not be permitted. Maintenance of existing water developments could continue, subject to an evaluation of impacts to Monument resources.

Alternative E

Motorized and mechanized cross-country travel would be prohibited. Approximately 1,264 miles of routes would be designated open to the public for street-legal motorized and mechanized use. On 980 miles of the 1,264 miles designated open to street legal motorized and mechanized use, non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use would be allowed.

It is assumed that a variety of visitor use sites could be constructed, or existing sites could be expanded. These sites could include parking areas, trailheads, trails, signs, interpretive sites, picnic areas, and pullouts. It is assumed that 43 sites would be constructed or expanded, disturbing 22 acres.

One developed campground could be constructed and three primitive campsites could

be designated. Construction of these areas could disturb up to 21 acres.

There would be no group size limitations on 28,133 acres. Group size limits on 190,225 acres would be 75 people and/or animals (without a special permit). On 1,466,541 acres, the group size limit would be 12 people and/or animals. Allocations could be used to maintain use levels on 1,466,541 acres.

New water development facilities could be constructed when needed to protect
Monument resources or to manage livestock, wildlife, recreation or watershed resources.
Maintenance of existing water developments for livestock, wildlife and visitor use could continue, subject to compliance with current policies and practices, provided Monument resources were protected.



TABLE S.2 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
paleontological resources	Paleontological resources could be affected in this alternative more so than in Alternatives B, C, D, or E, as it affords the least amount of visitor management options. Most of the degrading impacts would result from few restrictions on motorized and mechanized cross-country travel. Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be	Paleontological resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated through visitor number limitations on 1,571,162 acres. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Paleontological resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated through visitor number limitations on 1,684,899 acres. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Paleontological resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated through visitor number limitations on 1,684,899 acres. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Paleontological resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264) miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to paleontological resources would be mitigated through visitor number limitations on 1,466,541 acres. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on archaeological and historic resources	Archaeological and historic resources could be impacted in this alternative more so than in the other alternatives, as it affords the fewest visitor management options. Most of the degrading impacts would result from motorized	Archaeological and historic resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Archaeological and historic resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Archaeological and historic resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Archaeological and historic resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).
	and mechanized cross-country travel. Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts	Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts would be mitigated during any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts would be mitigated prior to any ground disturbing activity.
	would be mitigated during any ground disturbing activity. No limits on group sizes could also result in degradation of cultural and historic resources.	Impacts to archaeological and historic resources from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,541,025 acres) and visitor number limitations	Impacts to archaeological and historic resources from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 972,364 acres) and visitor number limitations	Impacts to archaeological and historic resources from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,571,085 acres) and visitor number limitations	Impacts to archaeological and historic resources from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,466,541 acres) and visitor number limitations
	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	(on 1,571,162 acres). The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	(on 1,684,899 acres). The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	(on 1,684,899 acres). The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	(on 1,466,541 acres). The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.
	research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impact from research uses and water developments would be mitigated

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on vegetation	Vegetation could be impacted by this alternative to a much greater degree because it lacks restrictions on cross-country vehicle use. Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably	Vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).
	foreseeable actions. The potential for impacts to vegetation from increases in visitation would be likely because of no use allocations. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive	Limiting the network of maintained routes and restrictions on equipment to suppress wildfires would prevent impacts to vegetation from surfacing activities. Because of these limitations more vegetation could be burned.	Limiting the network of maintained routes and restrictions on equipment to suppress wildfires would prevent impacts to vegetation from surfacing activities. Because of these limitations more vegetation could be burned.	Limiting the network of maintained routes and restrictions on equipment to suppress wildfires would prevent impacts to vegetation from surfacing activities. Because of these limitations more vegetation could be burned.	Limiting the network of maintained routes and restrictions on equipment to suppress wildfires would prevent impacts to vegetation from surfacing activities. Because of these limitations more vegetation could be burned.
	were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to vegetation from increases in visitation would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,541,025 acres) and visitor number limitations (on 1,571,162 acres).	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to vegetation from increases in visitation would be partially mitigated through group size (on 972,364 acres) and visitor number limitations (on 1,684,899 acres).	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to vegetation from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,571,085 acres) and visitor number limitations (on 1,684,899 acres).	Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Impacts to vegetation from visitation increases would be partially mitigated through group size (on 1,466,541 acres) and visitor number limitations (on 1,466,541 acres).
		The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on threatened and endangered plant species	Impacts to 1,691 acres of known Jones' Cycladenia populations and habitat and 2,851 acres of Kodachrome bladderpod populations and habitat could occur from off-highway vehicle travel. Ute ladies'-tresses populations and habitat (64 acres) were closed to off-highway vehicle travel. There would be no significant impacts to Kodachrome bladderpod and Jones' Cycladenia from increased visitor use. Impacts to Ute ladies'-tresses populations and habitat could occur from unregulated visitor use. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use would afford substantial protection to threatened and endangered plant populations and their habitats. Surveys for threatened or endangered plants would be conducted before any ground disturbing activities could occur. Group size restrictions and allocations could reduce impacts from day-use activities on Ute ladies'-tresses. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use would afford substantial protection to threatened and endangered plant populations and their habitats. Surveys for threatened or endangered plants would be conducted before any ground disturbing activities could occur. Group size restrictions and allocations could reduce impacts from day-use activities on Ute ladies'-tresses. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use would afford substantial protection to threatened and endangered plant populations and their habitats. Surveys for threatened or endangered plants would be conducted before any ground disturbing activities could occur. Group size restrictions and allocations could reduce impacts from day-use activities on Ute ladies'-tresses. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use would afford substantial protection to threatened and endangered plant populations and their habitats. Surveys for threatened or endangered plants would be conducted before any ground disturbing activities could occur. Group size restrictions and allocations could reduce impacts from day-use activities on Ute ladies'-tresses. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on relict vegetation	Most relict vegetation would not be protected from cross-country vehicle travel, although it is unlikely that these areas would be receive any use. Unrestricted use by visitors has the potential to impact these communities. No visitor facilities would be constructed in these areas. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Relict vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use, limiting group size and numbers of people, and by not allowing any facility developments in these areas. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Relict vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use, limiting group size and numbers of people, and by not allowing any facility developments in these areas. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Relict vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use, limiting group size and numbers of people, and by not allowing any facility developments in these areas. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.	Relict vegetation would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use, limiting group size and numbers of people, and by not allowing any facility developments in these areas. Adverse impacts from research uses would be mitigated.
Impacts on riparian resources	Impacts could occur in riparian areas from the lack of restrictions on visitor use. Riparian resources could be impacted by cross-country vehicle travel. None of the reasonably foreseeable actions for visitor site facility construction would be allowed in riparian areas. The lack of group size limits and other visitor allocations could continue to adversely impact some riparian resources. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Riparian resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. None of the reasonably foreseeable actions for visitor site facility construction would be allowed in riparian areas. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on riparian resources. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Riparian resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. None of the reasonably foreseeable actions for visitor site facility construction would be allowed in riparian areas. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on riparian resources. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Riparian resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. None of the reasonably foreseeable actions for visitor site facility construction would be allowed in riparian areas. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on riparian resources. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Riparian resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. None of the reasonably foreseeable actions for visitor site facility construction would be allowed in riparian areas. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on riparian resources. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts of weeds	This alternative would have the greatest potential for the spread of weeds. In part because much of the Monument would remain open to cross-country vehicle travel.	Weed dispersal would be minimized by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Weed dispersal would be minimized by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Weed dispersal would be minimized by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Weed dispersal would be minimized by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).
	Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Appropriate mitigation would prevent the spread of weeds in areas with surface disturbance.	Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Appropriate mitigation would prevent the spread of weeds in areas with surface disturbance.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Appropriate mitigation would prevent the spread of weeds in areas with surface disturbance.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Appropriate mitigation would prevent the spread of weeds in areas with surface disturbance.	Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Appropriate mitigation would prevent the spread of weeds in areas with surface disturbance.
	Impacts that could lead to the spread of weeds due to increased visitation could occur because no limitations would be applied.	Impacts that could lead to the spread of weeds due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations.	Impacts that could lead to the spread of weeds due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations.	Impacts that could lead to the spread of weeds due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations.	Impacts that could lead to the spread of weeds due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations.
	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.
	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on cryptobiotic soils	Impacts to cryptobiotic soils would come from unregulated cross-country vehicle travel. Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Every effort would be made to prevent any disturbance to cryptobiotic soils during any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to cryptobiotic soils could come from unregulated visitor use. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Cryptobiotic soils would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Every effort would be made to prevent any disturbance to cryptobiotic soils during any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to cryptobiotic soils due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Cryptobiotic soils would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Every effort would be made to prevent any disturbance to cryptobiotic soils during any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to cryptobiotic soils due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Cryptobiotic soils would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Every effort would be made to prevent any disturbance to cryptobiotic soils during any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to cryptobiotic soils due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Cryptobiotic soils would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Every effort would be made to prevent any disturbance to cryptobiotic soils during any ground disturbing activity. Impacts to cryptobiotic soils due to increased visitation would be partially mitigated through limitations on group size and visitor use allocations. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on wildlife	Impacts to wildlife would occur from increased interactions with humans and potential habitat degradation from continued cross-country vehicle use. Up to 8 acres could be	Wildlife would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Wildlife would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Wildlife would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Wildlife would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).
	disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. If present on the specific site, there would be a short term impact to wildlife during site construction. Increased visitation with no group limits or allocations could impact wildlife.	Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. If present on the specific site, there would be a short term impact to wildlife during site construction. Every effort would be made to minimized any short term impacts to wildlife during any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. If present on the specific site, there would be a short term impact to wildlife during site construction. Every effort would be made to minimized any short term impacts to wildlife during any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. If present on the specific site, there would be a short term impact to wildlife during site construction. Every effort would be made to minimized any short term impacts to wildlife during any ground disturbing activity.	Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. If present on the specific site, there would be a short term impact to wildlife during site construction. Every effort would be made to minimized any short term impacts to wildlife during any ground disturbing activity.
	Animal damage control activities would directly impact targeted wildlife species.	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on wildlife.	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on wildlife.	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on wildlife.	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people on wildlife.
	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water	Animal damage control efforts would impact targeted wildlife populations only after other means of control have been exhausted.	Animal damage control efforts would impact targeted willife populations only after other means of control have been exhausted.	Animal damage control activities would not be allowed reducing impacts on wildlife populations that would otherwise be targeted.	Animal damage control efforts would impact targeted wildlife populations except where they conflict with management objectives for visitor use or fish and wildlife.
	research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.
		Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on threatened and endangered animal species	There are currently no known conflicts with threatened or endangered animal species. Lack of cross-country vehicle travel restrictions could allow the potential for impacts to threatened and endangered animal species.	Threatened and endangered animal species would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Threatened and endangered animal species would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Threatened and endangered animal species would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	Threatened and endangered animal species would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).
	Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is not anticipated that this disturbance would occur in areas where threatened or endangered animal species occur. Clearances would be conducted prior to construction. If species were present, no construction would	Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is not anticipated that this disturbance would occur in areas where threatened or endangered animal species occur. Clearances would be conducted prior to constructin. If species were present, no construction would be allowed.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is not anticipated that this disturbance would occur in areas where threatened or endangered animal species occur. Clearances would be conducted prior to constructin. If species were present, no construction would be allowed.	Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is not anticipated that this disturbance would occur in areas where threatened or endangered animal species occur. Clearances would be conducted prior to constructin. If species were present, no construction would be allowed.	Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is not anticipated that this disturbance would occur in areas where threatened or endangered animal species occur. Clearances would be conducted prior to constructin. If species were present, no construction would be allowed.
	be allowed. If increased visitation were found to have impacts on threatened or endangered species, measures would be taken to protect the species. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce interactions between people and threatened and endangered animal species. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce interactions between people and threatened and endangered animal species. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce interactions between people and threatened and endangered animal species. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research	Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce interactions between people and threatened and endangered animal species. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented. Adverse impacts from research
	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	uses and water developments would be mitigated.	uses and water developments would be mitigated.	uses and water developments would be mitigated.	uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on the Paunsaugunt deer herd	Much of the Paunsaugunt deer herd habitat would remain open to cross-country vehicle travel, increasing access into the area. This could result in deer being subjected to human	Cross-country vehicle travel would be prohibited in the herd area. The area would be accessible for certain types of vehicles on designated routes.	Cross-country vehicle travel would be prohibited in the herd area. The area would be accessible for certain types of vehicles on designated routes.	Cross-country vehicle travel would be prohibited in the herd area. The area would be accessible for certain types of vehicles on designated routes.	Cross-country vehicle travel would be prohibited in the herd area. The area would be accessible for certain types of vehicles on designated routes.
	interference and physiological stress during their most biologically sensitive periods. Construction of visitor facilities would be minimal. Use in the herd area is expected to remain low.	The construction of visitor facilities could cause some short-term stress related effects during construction and could destroy a small amount of habitat.	The construction of visitor facilities could cause some short-term stress related effects during construction and could destroy a small amount of habitat.	The construction of visitor facilities could cause some short-term stress related effects during construction and could destroy a small amount of habitat.	The construction of visitor facilities could cause some short-term stress related effects during construction and could destroy a small amount of habitat.



ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on surface water quality	Lack of cross-country vehicle travel restrictions would allow potential impacts to surface water quality to continue. Up to 8 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is anticipated that impacts from this disturbance would be minimal. Facilities would be constructed in a manner that sediment or other contaminants would not be introduced into water sources. Increases in unregulated visitation would add to surface water quality impacts. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be implemented.	Surface water quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is anticipated that impacts from this disturbance would be minimal. Facilities would be constructed in such a manner that sediment or other contaminants would not be introduced into water sources. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be	Surface water quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is anticipated that impacts from this disturbance would be minimal. Facilities would be constructed in such a manner that sediment or other contaminants would not be introduced into water sources. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be	Surface water quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is anticipated that impacts from this disturbance would be minimal. Facilities would be constructed in such a manner that sediment or other contaminants would not be introduced into water sources. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be	Surface water quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. It is anticipated that impacts from this disturbance would be minimal. Facilities would be constructed in such a manner that sediment or other contaminants would not be introduced into water sources. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts. The effects of grazing would be assessed and, if impacts were found, adaptive management measures could be
	Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	implemented. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on air quality	Continue PSD Class II air quality designation. The presence of Class I areas surrounding the Monument could effectively limit air quality deterioration. The anticipated levels of construction and vehicle use on unpaved routes would result in localized increases in fugitive dust that would be temporary and would not exceed air quality standards.	Continue PSD Class II air quality designation. The presence of Class I areas surrounding the Monument could effectively limit air quality deterioration. The anticipated levels of construction and vehicle use on unpaved routes would result in localized increases in fugitive dust that would be temporary and would not exceed air quality standards.	Continue PSD Class II air quality designation. The presence of Class I areas surrounding the Monument could effectively limit air quality deterioration. The anticipated levels of construction and vehicle use on unpaved routes would result in localized increases in fugitive dust that would be temporary and would not exceed air quality standards.	BLM would pursue a PSD Class I air quality redesignation for the Monument. This would provide long-term air quality protection for the Monument, although the presence of Class I areas surrounding the Monument could have the same effect. The anticipated levels of construction and vehicle use on unpaved routes would result in localized increases in fugitive dust that would be temporary and would not exceed air quality standards.	Continue PSD Class II air quality designation. The presence of Class I areas surrounding the Monument could effectively limit air quality deterioration. The anticipated levels of construction and vehicle use on unpaved routes would result in localized increases in fugitive dust that would be temporary and would not exceed air quality standards.
Impacts on wild and scenic river values	A determination for suitability on the 25 eligible river segments (330 miles) would not be made. The segments would not be recommended to congress for designation into the NWSRS and would not receive the degree of protection that designation would provide. Protective management would continue indefinitely.	17 (252 miles) of the 25 eligible river segments would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS. There would be no adverse impacts from planned actions anticipated for any segments determined suitable. The suitable segments would be managed for the preservation of the outstandingly remarkable values, under the direction of the plan. The 8 segments determined unsuitable would be managed under the direction and prescriptions of the plan.	All 25 of the eligible river segments (330 miles) would be determined unsuitable. The segments would not be recommended to congress for designation into the NWSRS and would not receive the degree of protection that designation would provide. The 25 segments determined unsuitable would be managed under the direction and prescriptions of the plan.	All 25 eligible river segments (330 miles) would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS. There would be no adverse impacts from planned actions anticipated for any segments determined suitable. The suitable segments would be managed for the preservation of the outstandingly remarkable values, under the direction of the plan.	17 (252 miles) of the 25 eligible river segments would be determined suitable for recommendation to Congress for designation into the NWSRS. There would be no adverse impacts from planned actions anticipated for any segments determined suitable. The suitable segments would be managed for the preservation of the outstandingly remarkable values, under the direction of the plan. The 8 segments determined unsuitable would be managed under the direction and prescriptions of the plan.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on research activities	Provides the greatest access for research and the least protection for the research value of Monument resources. Animal damage control activities would impact some research related to wildlife populations and natural systems.	Research value of Monument resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. A 1,047 mile network of designated public and administrative routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. Animal damage control activities would impact some research related to wildlife populations and natural systems when other measures have been exhausted.	Research value of Monument resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. A 1,367 mile network of designated public and administrative routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. Animal damage control activities would impact some research related to wildlife populations and natural systems when other measures have been exhausted.	Research value of Monument resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. A 790 mile network of designated public and administrative routes would be open to motorized and mechanized. Animal damage control activities would not be permitted.	Research value of Monument resources would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. A 1,348 mile network of designated public and administrative routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. Animal damage control activities would impact some research related to wildlife populations and natural systems except when such activities affect management objectives for visitor use or wildlife and fish.
Impacts on livestock operations	Cross-country motorized travel and access on existing routes would facilitate livestock management operations. Greater access to the general public could increase the chance of damage to range improvement or harassment of livestock. Construction of new water developments to protect Monument resources could also have a beneficial impact on livestock operations. Animal damage control activities could have a beneficial impact on livestock operations by removing animals known to have killed livestock.	Access would be reduced in this alternative as compared to the no action. Administrative and public access on designated routes would be 1,347 miles. Construction of new water developments to protect Monument resources could also facilitate achieving resource condition objectives for grazing. Animal damage control activities could have a beneficial impact on livestock operations by removing animals known to have killed livestock.	Access would be reduced in this alternative as compared to the no action. Administrative and public access on designated routes would be 1,367 miles. Construction of new water developments to protect Monument resources could also facilitate achieving resource condition objectives for grazing. Animal damage control activities could have a beneficial impact on livestock operations by removing animals known to have killed livestock.	Access would be reduced in this alternative as compared to the no action. Administrative and public access on designated routes would be 790 miles. Construction of new water developments would not be permitted, limiting the range of options available to livestock operators to achieve resource condition objectives. Animal damage control activities would not be permitted which could impact livestock operations by increasing predation losses.	Access would be reduced in this alternative as compared to the no action. Administrative and public access on designated routes would be 1,348 miles. Construction of new water developments for purpose of protecting Monument resources or to enhance management of livestock, wildlife, recreation or watershed resources could also facilitate achieving resource condition objectives. Animal damage control activities could have a beneficial impact on livestock operations by removing animals known to have killed livestock.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on forestry product use	Cross-country vehicle access would not be restricted in fuelwood collection areas, facilitating the collection of these products.	No cross-country vehicle access would be allowed, making it more difficult to easily access and collect these products.	No cross-country vehicle access would be allowed, making it more difficult to easily access and collect these products.	No cross-country vehicle access would be allowed, making it more difficult to easily access and collect these products.	No cross-country vehicle access would be allowed, making it more difficult to easily access and collect these products.
Impacts on recreational use	This alternative would result in the greatest number of unrestricted uses, with the fewest developments to support these uses. Much of the Monument would remain open to cross-country vehicle travel. More routes would be open to travel in this alternative. Visitors would be accommodated in with the construction of 16 new visitor facilities. Crowding would likely occur in developed areas and on trails. Lack of group size limits would impact visitor experience due to the noise and visual impacts of large groups. Animal damage control activities would directly and indirectly impact visitor experiences.	Visitors would be provided with opportunities for both developed and primitive experiences with this alternative. Visitors would be able to experience the Monument on the 818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. ATV and dirt bike users would be accommodated on the 591 miles of the 818 miles that would be designated open for non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use. The Monument would be closed to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. Visitors would be accommodated in this alternative with the construction of 32 new visitor facilities. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce potential overcrowding impacts from people. Animal damage control activities would directly and indirectly impact visitor experiences.	Visitors would be able to experience the Monument on the 1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. No routes would be designated for non-street legal ATV or dirt bike use. The Monument would be closed to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. Visitor experiences would be facilitated by the addition of 20 new visitor facilities. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce potential overcrowding impacts from people. Animal damage control activities would directly and indirectly impact visitor experiences.	This alternative is the most restrictive, but would provide visitors with the greatest opportunities for primitive experiences. Visitors would be able to experience the Monument on the 760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. No routes would be designated for non-street legal ATV or dirt bike use. The Monument would be closed to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. Visitor experiences would be facilitated by the addition of 20 new visitor facilities. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce potential overcrowding impacts from people. Animal damage control activities would directly and indirectly impact visitor experiences.	The widest range of visitor experiences would be afforded with this alternative. Visitors would be able to experience the Monument on the 1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use. ATV and dirt bike users would be accommodated on the 980 miles of the 1,264 miles that would be designated open for non-street legal ATV and dirt bike use. The Monument would be closed to cross-country motorized and mechanized use. Visitors would be most accommodated in this alternative with the construction of 43 new visitor facilities. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce potential overcrowding impacts from people. Animal damage control activities would directly and indirectly impact visitor experiences.

(NO ACTION)	(PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
ting outfitters and guide nits would likely benefit most from this alternative. ough they would not be to expand their ations.	Outfitters and guides would benefit because they would be allowed to operate throughout the Monument. These users would be subject to the same restrictions and limitations as other users. The limitations include group size, allocations, and travel restrictions on designated routes.	Outfitters and guides would be allowed to operate throughout most of the Monument. These users would be subject to the same restrictions and limitations as other users. The limitations include group size, allocations, and travel restrictions on designated routes.	Outfitters and guides would be allowed to operate throughout the Monument. These users would be subject to the same restrictions and limitations as other users. The limitations include group size, allocations, and travel restrictions on designated routes.	Outfitters and guides would benefit because they would be allowed to operate throughout the Monument. This alternative provides the fewest restrictions. These users would be subject to the same restrictions and limitations as other users. The limitations include group size, allocations, and travel restrictions on designated routes.
tinued cross-country cle use could create ceable intrusions acting from the scenic ity. ace disturbance from truction of visitor ities would be 8 acres. visual resource contrast g system would be used ecrease impacts. erse impacts from arch uses and water elopments would be gated.	Scenic quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments	Scenic quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments	Scenic quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 36 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments	Scenic quality would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 43 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.
ace ditruct ities visua g systecrea erse itarch italopn	disturbance from ion of visitor would be 8 acres. It resource contrast stem would be used se impacts.	(818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).	(818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts from uses and water assigned visual resource management class objective. (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). Up to 34 acres could be disturbed by reasonably foreseeable actions. Visitor facilities would be designed to mitigate impacts to visual resources and conform to the assigned visual resource management class objective. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments	(818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (2,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (3,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (3,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (4,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (560 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (5760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (5760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use).

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on primitive unconfined values	Lack of cross-country vehicle restrictions and unlimited access in this alternative would affect primitive unconfined values. Large portions of the Monument would not be protected from the sights and sounds of motorized and mechanized recreation. The construction of visitor site facilities could concentrate visitor use at the developed sites and reduce impacts on primitive and unconfined values in the rest of the Monument. Not limiting group size could increase impacts on naturalness if groups concentrate on trails and in campsites. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Primitive and unconfined values would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (818 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). The construction of visitor site facilities would focus visitor use in those areas, reducing impacts on primitive and unconfined values in the rest of the Monument. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Primitive and unconfined values would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,187 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). The construction of visitor site facilities would focus visitor use in those areas, reducing impacts on primitive and unconfined values in the rest of the Monument. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Primitive and unconfined values would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (760 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). The construction of visitor site facilities would focus visitor use in those areas, reducing impacts on primitive and unconfined values in the rest of the Monument. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.	Primitive and unconfined values would be protected by closing the Monument to cross-country motorized and mechanized use (1,264 miles of designated routes would be open to motorized and mechanized use). The construction of visitor site facilities would focus visitor use in those areas, reducing impacts on primitive and unconfined values in the rest of the Monument. Group size limits and other allocations would help reduce impacts from people. Adverse impacts from research uses and water developments would be mitigated.

ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED)	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E
Impacts on local economies	The annual growth rate in visitation would be 4.7 percent in this alternative, with 217,190 visitor days in 1998, growing to 414,764 visitor days in 2012. Regional population growth attributable to this alternative would be 370 people in 2012. By 2012, the additional employment generated by this alternative would be 219 jobs, with employee earnings reaching \$6,001,000 in that year. Local government revenues attributable to this alternative would be \$516,000 in 2012, with expenditures of \$317,000, for a net revenue of \$199,000 to local governments.	The annual growth in visitation in this alternative would be 5.2 percent, with 442,633 visitor days in 2012, 6.7 percent higher than Alternative A. Regional population growth attributable to this alternative would be 422 people in 2012, compared to 370 people in Alternative A. By 2012, the additional employment generated by this alternative would be 248 jobs, compared to 219 in Alternative A. Employee earnings would reach \$6,636,000 in 2012, 10.6 percent higher than Alternative A. Local government revenues attributable to this alternative would be \$598,000 in 2012, with expenditures of \$362,000, for a net revenue of \$236,000 to local governments, 18.6 percent higher than in Alternative A.	The annual growth in visitation in this alternative would be 3.7 percent, with 358,274 visitor days in 2012, 13.6 percent lower than Alternative A. Regional population growth attributable to this alternative would be 282 people in 2012, compared to 370 people in Alternative A. By 2012, the additional employment generated by this alternative would be 163 jobs, compared to 219 in Alternative A. Employee earnings would reach \$3,828,000 in 2012, 36 percent less than Alternative A. Local government revenues attributable to this alternative would be \$288,000 in 2012, with expenditures of \$245,000, for a net revenue of \$236,000 to local governments, 78 percent lower than in Alternative A.	The annual growth in visitation in this alternative would be 1.2 percent, with 248,055 visitor days in 2012, 40 percent lower than Alternative A. Regional population growth attributable to this alternative would be 6 people in 2012, compared to 370 people in Alternative A. By 2012, this alternative would show a net loss of 1 job, compared to an increase of 219 jobs in Alternative A. Employee earnings would reach \$1,480,000 in 2012, 75 percent less than Alternative A. Local government revenues attributable to this alternative in 2012 would be less than expenditures, for a net revenue deficit of \$36,000.	The annual growth in visitation in this alternative would be 6.3 percent, with 519,208 visitor days in 2012, 25 percent higher than Alternative A. Regional population growth attributable to this alternative would be 544 people in 2012, compared to 370 people in Alternative A. By 2012, the additional employment generated by this alternative would be 324 jobs, compared to 219 in Alternative A. Employee earnings would reach \$7,963,000 in 2012, 32.7 percent higher than Alternative A. Local government revenues attributable to this alternative would be \$792,000 in 2012, with expenditures of \$462,000, for a net revenue of \$330,000 to local governments, 65.8 percent higher than in Alternative A.
Cumulative Impacts	When coupled with the anticipated effects of population growth and growth in tourism, a high and everincreasing level of environmental impact on Monument resources would occur.	that would occur as a result of each limits were consistently applied an	h alternative would depend, in part, on nong alternatives, Alternative D wou	antially less impact than Alternative on application of use limits to contro ald have the least impact, followed by on the Monument and on the human of	l visitor use. Assuming those Alternative B. Alternatives C